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NOTIFICATION.

No. R. L. 1628-57, dated Bangalore, the 10th December 1948.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the *Mysore Gazette* of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

S. KANAKARATNARAJ,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904 (II of 1904), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 194 . Short title.

2. To section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :— Amendment of section 161, Act II of 1904.

"(3) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this section, and if he does so he shall make a separate record of the statement, of each such person whose statement he records."

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Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Under section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the accused in an inquiry or trial is entitled to a copy of any statement made by a witness for the prosecution to a police officer during investigation and reduced to writing by him. The provisions of this section are often rendered valueless by recording joint statements of prosecution witnesses, in which case, courts can refuse to grant copies on the ground that it cannot be known as to how much of any such statement was made by a particular witness.

The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure has been recently amended requiring that when statements are reduced to writing, a separate record of the statement of each person should be made. The present Bill seeks to make a similar amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. L. 1628-57, dated Bangalore, the 10th December 1948.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the *Mysore Gazette* of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

S. KANAKARATNARAJ,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, as in force in Mysore.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as in force in Mysore, for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 194 .

Insertion of new section 489-E in Act XLV of 1860.

2. In Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as in force in Mysore, after section 489-D the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"489-E.—

Making or using documents resembling currency notes or bank-notes.

(1) Whoever makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or delivers to any person, any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any currency-note or bank-note shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) If any person, whose name appears on a document the making of which is an offence under sub-section (1) refuses, without lawful excuse, to disclose to a police officer on being so required the name and address of the

person by whom it was printed or otherwise made, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under sub-section (1) or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document it may, until the contrary is proved, be presumed that that person caused the document to be made."

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Photo prints and other reproductions of currency-notes and bank-notes though printed for innocent purposes, have passed into circulation in a number of cases and it is considered undesirable that such reproductions should be permitted to go unchecked before it menaces the safety of the currency. It is proposed, therefore, to put a stop to this practice by making it a punishable offence.

While the counterfeiting of any currency-note or bank-note constitutes a criminal offence under section 489-A read with section 28 of the Indian Penal Code, as in force in Mysore, there is no provision under law prohibiting the reproduction, or the production of imitations of currency and bank-notes for such purposes as advertisement and the like where there is no intention to practise deception on any one, nor even a knowledge that deception is likely to be practised with the help of imitations. It is, therefore, necessary to fill this lacuna in the present law.

The present Bill is intended to secure this object and is modelled on the lines of the corresponding Indian (Amendment) Act.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. L. 1628-57, dated Bangalore, the 10th December 1948.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the *Mysore Gazette* of the Mysore Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

S. KANAKARATNARAJ,
Legal Remembrancer and
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE MYSORE MEDICAL REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

A Bill to amend the Mysore Medical Registration Act, 1931.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Mysore Medical Registration Act, 1931 (V of 1931);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mysore Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, 194 .

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment to section 12, Act V of 1931.

2. Section 12 of the Mysore Medical Registration Act, 1931, shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and to the section as so re-numbered, the following shall be added as sub-section (2), namely—

"(2) To enable the Registrar to fulfil the duties imposed upon him by sub-section (1) he may send through the post a letter to any registered practitioner, addressed to him according to his registered address or appointment, to enquire whether he has ceased to practise or whether his residence or appointment has been changed; and if no answer to any such letter is received within a period of six months from its despatch, the Registrar may erase the name of such registered practitioner from the register:

Provided that any name erased under this sub-section may be re-entered in the register under the direction of the Medical Council upon payment of a fee of five rupees.

Statement of Objects and Reasons

The Mysore Medical Council has reported that registered medical practitioners do not usually intimate any change in their addresses with the result that the Mysore Medical Register cannot be said, at any time, to be up-to-date or to furnish the correct addresses of the members on the register. The Registrar, Mysore Medical Council, is therefore unable, satisfactorily, to fulfil the duties imposed on him by the Mysore Medical Registration Act.

The present Bill to amend the Mysore Medical Registration Act is intended to empower the Registrar to remove a member from the register if he fails, within a specified time, to reply to an enquiry whether he has ceased to practise or has changed his residence or appointment. Such a medical practitioner can however have his name re-entered on the register on payment of a prescribed fee.